

***Bacillus* sp. et apparentés**

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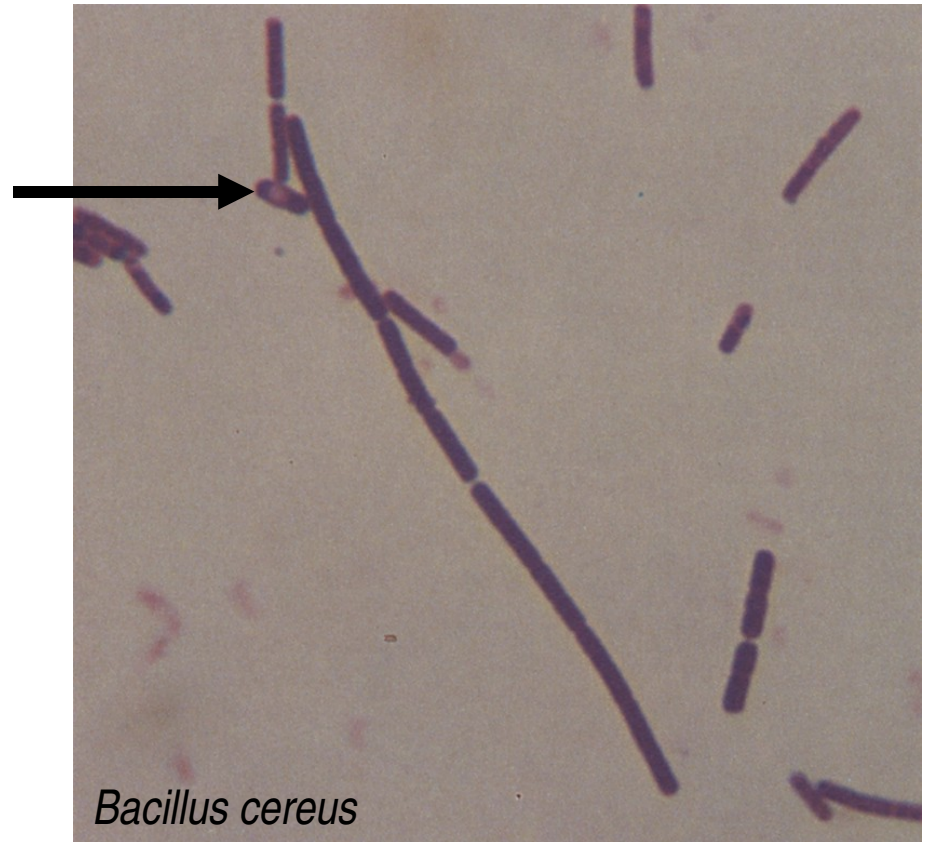
2005

Bacilles à Gram positif

Sporulés **Résistance**

AAF ou AE, catalase +

- Groupe très hétérogène
- Nombreuses espèces d'identification difficile



Bacillus cereus

Bactéries saprophytes

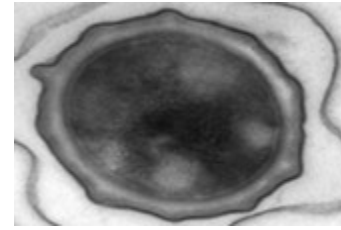
Le plus souvent non pathogènes

- ***B. anthracis* parasite strict**
Agent de la fièvre charbonneuse (MRLC)
- *B. cereus*
Toxi-infections alimentaires chez l'homme
Psychrophile + Toxine émétisante (sporulation) et entérotoxines (germination)
Numération (recherche de toxines) dans aliments
- *Paenibacillus larvae*
Agent de la loque américaine (MRLC)
- Pathogènes opportunistes
Diagnostic direct à interpréter
Avortements (*B. licheniformis*), mammites (*B. cereus*) chez les ruminants

Diagnostic direct par isolement : interprétation

- Pathogène non strict : agent causal ?
- Une seule espèce ? (pureté)
- Abondante ? (numération)
- Réponse inflammatoire ? (association à des polynucléaires neutrophiles)

Bacillus anthracis



- Bacille sporogène

O_2 (~~*in vivo*~~)

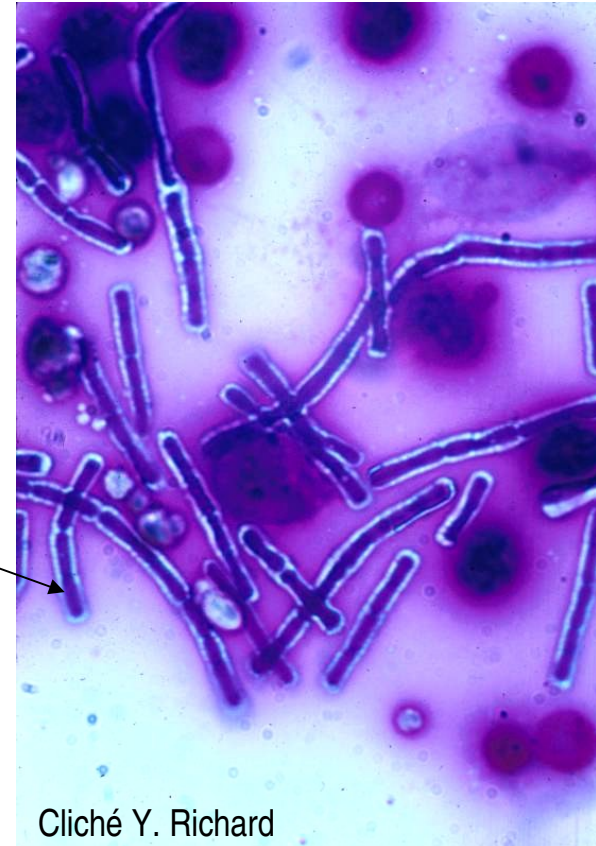
18° à 41,5°C

- Bacille capsulé

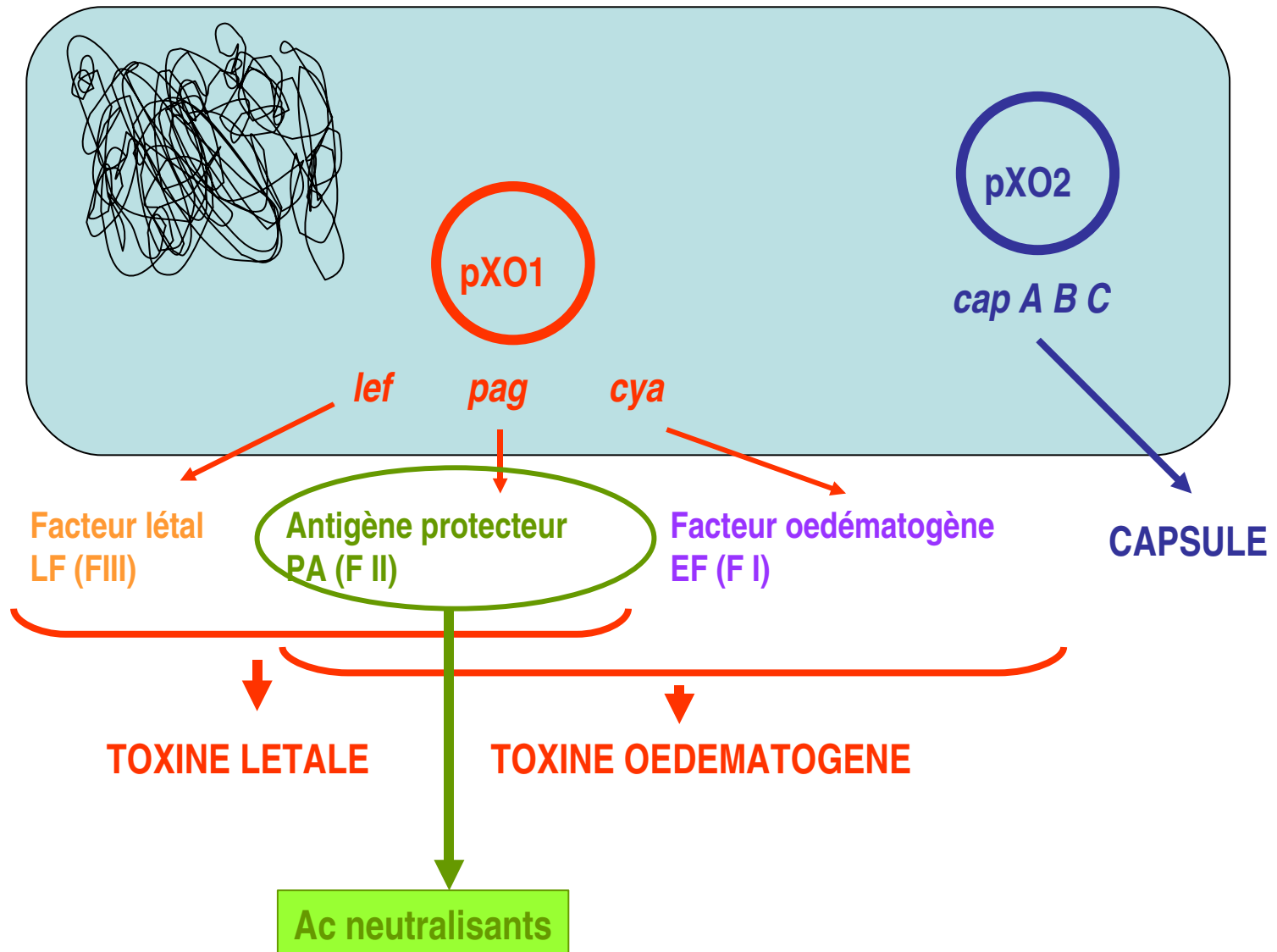
CO_2 (*in vivo*)

Ac D-glutamique = mauvais Ag

- Synthétise 2 toxines protéiques

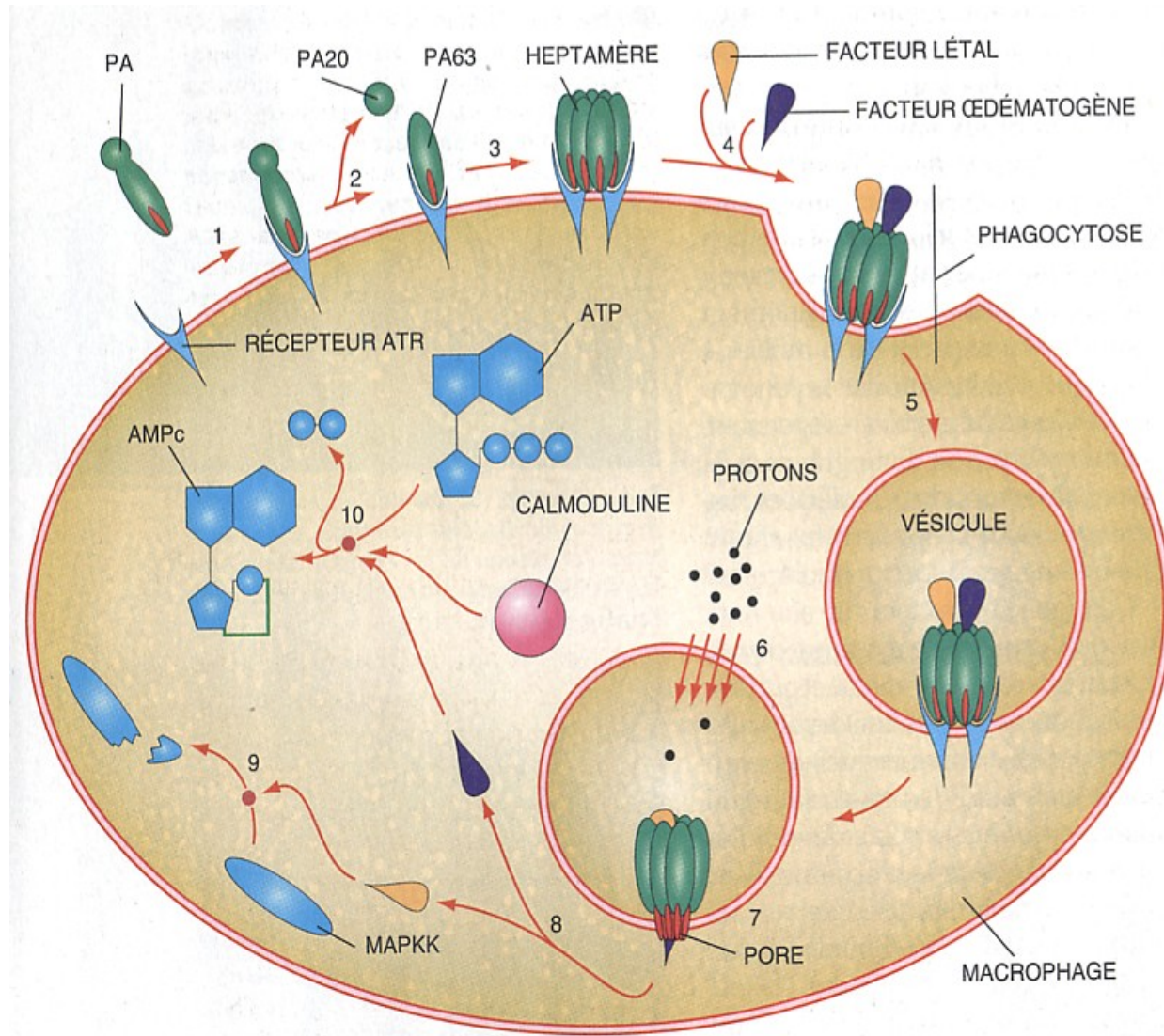


Cliché Y. Richard



Mécanisme d'action des toxines de *Bacillus anthracis*

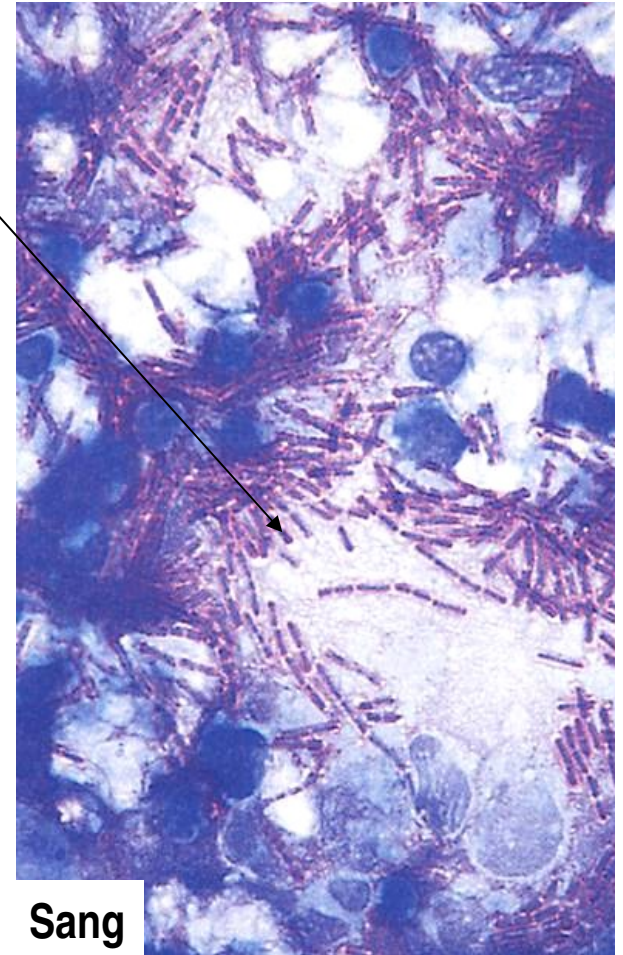
Mock, Pour la Science, 2001, n° 290, 18



Pathogène obligatoire

Toxi-infection

- **Capsule**
inhibition phagocytose
- **Toxine létale**
mort
- **Immunité humorale solide :**
Ac neutralisants (Ac anti PA)



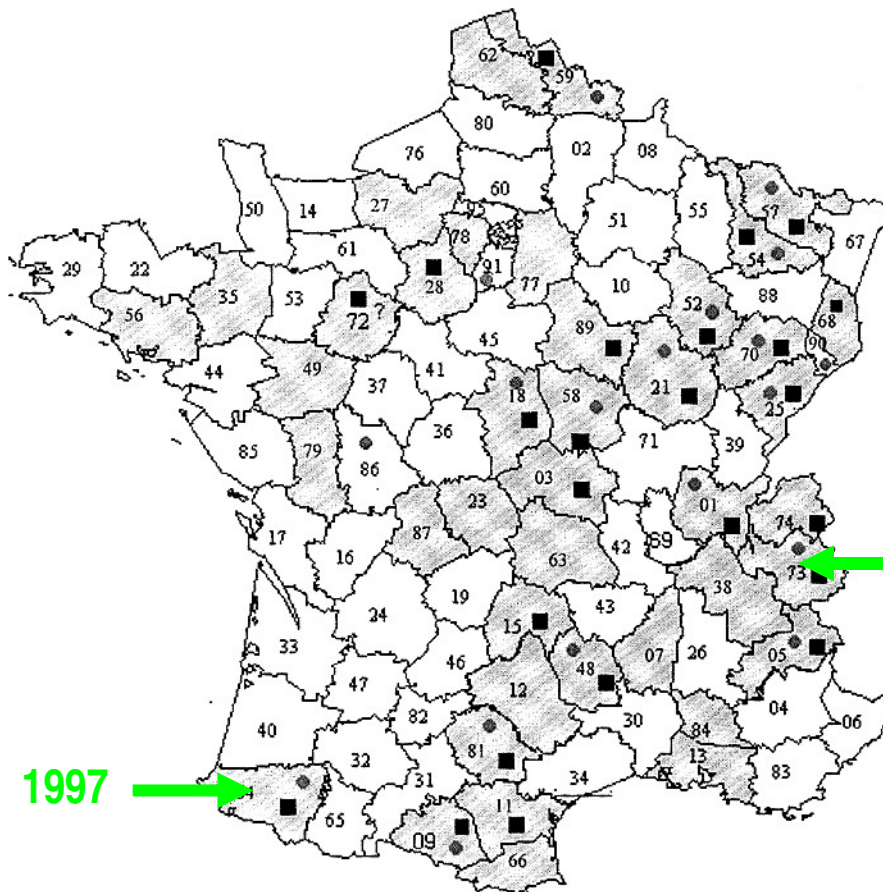
Sang

Quinn et al., Clinical Veterinary Microbiology
Wolfe 1994

Transmission indirecte

Maladie tellurique

- Ingestion, inhalation, inoculation de spores



Localisation des terres charbonneuses en France
(2000) et des cas de charbon bactérien animaux et
humains

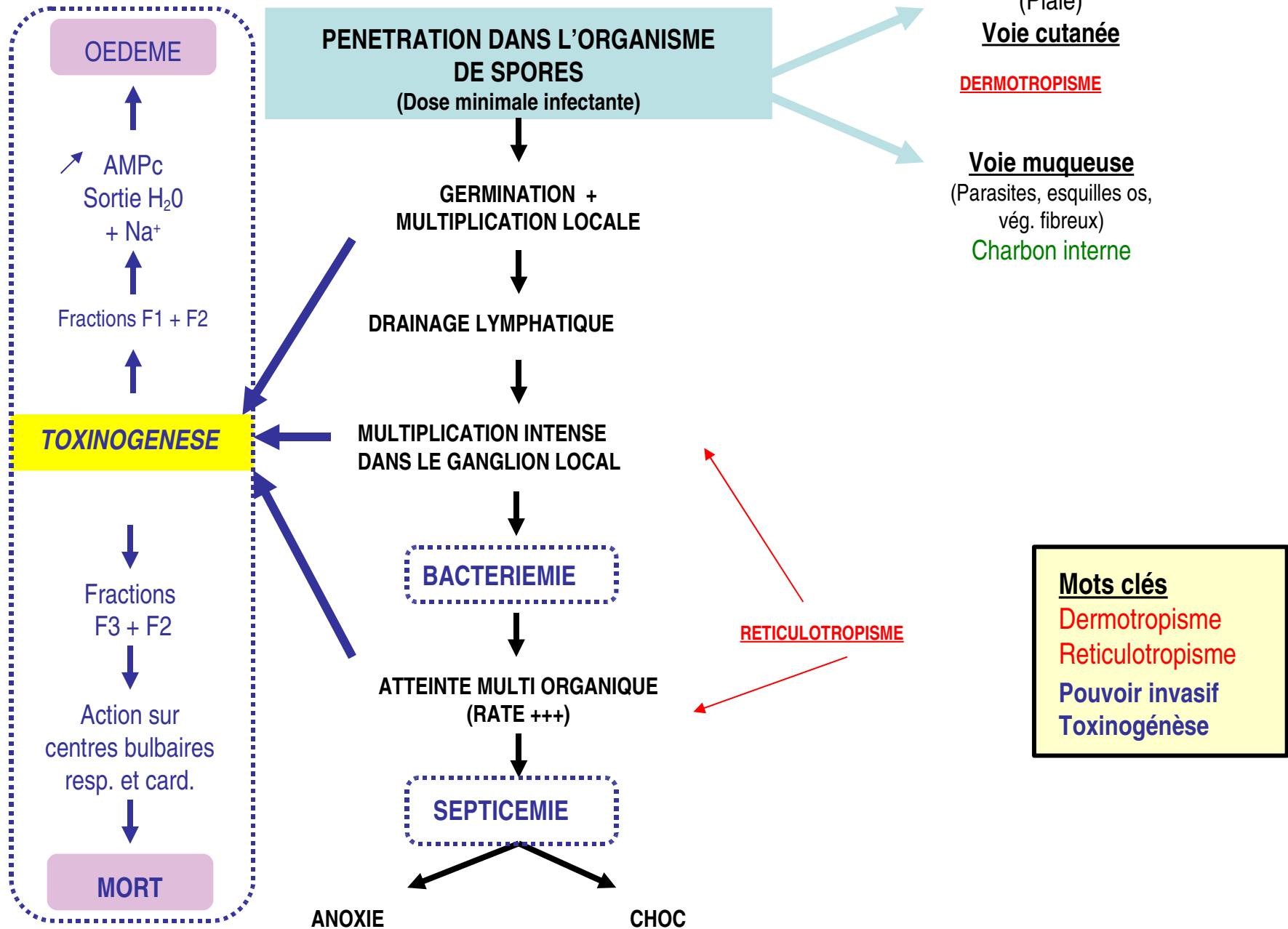
J. Vaissaire AFSSA 2001

■ Cas répertoriés 1980 - 2000

● Cas humains ou contaminations

1980 – 2000
114 foyers
25 départements

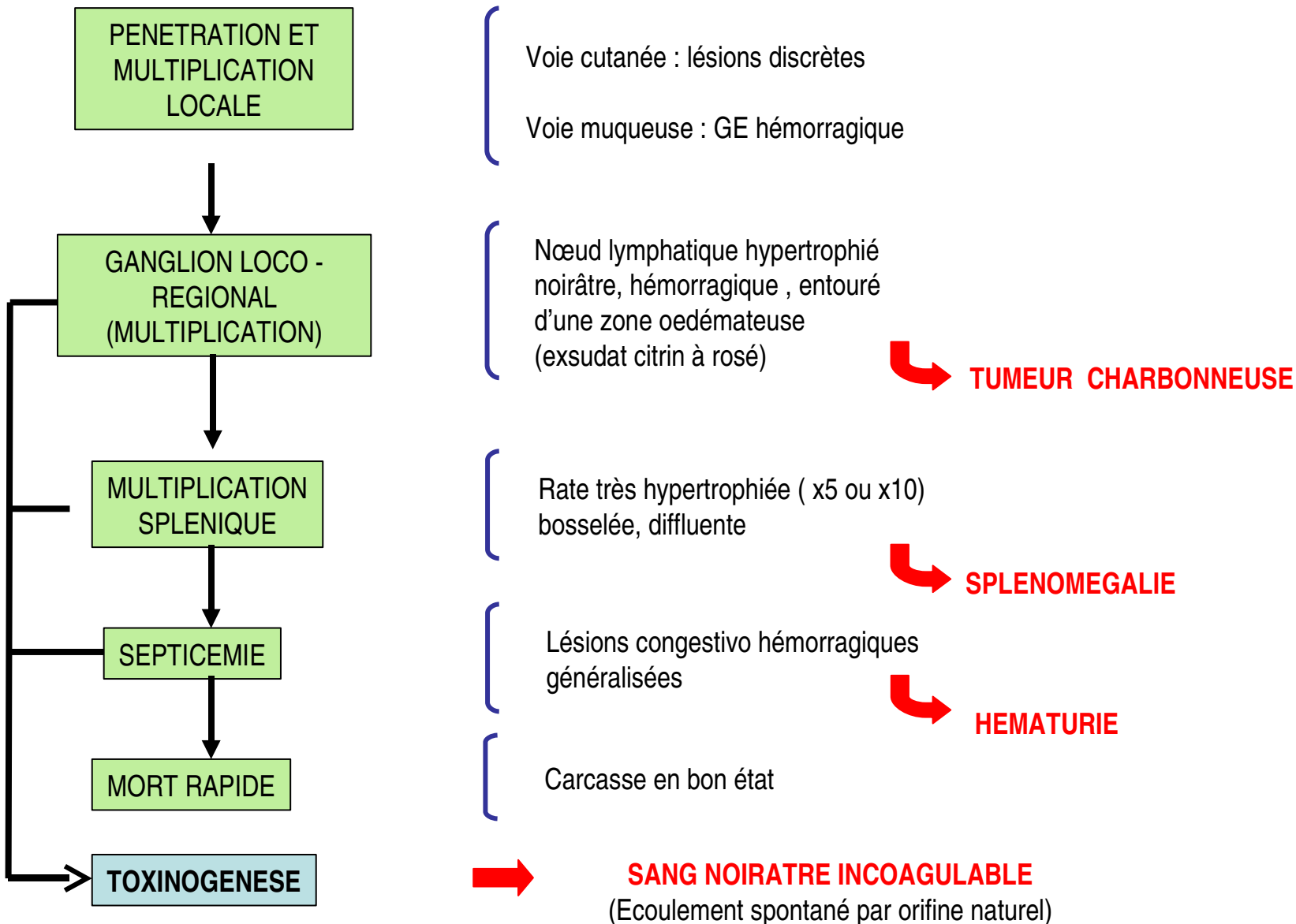
PATHOGENIE DE LA FIEVRE CHARBONNEUSE



RELATIONS PATHOGENIE - LESIONS



MANIPULATEUR - ENVIRONNEMENT

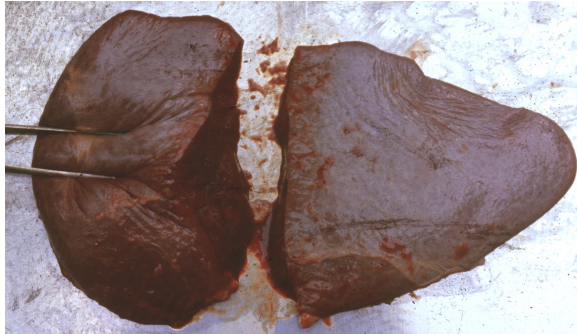
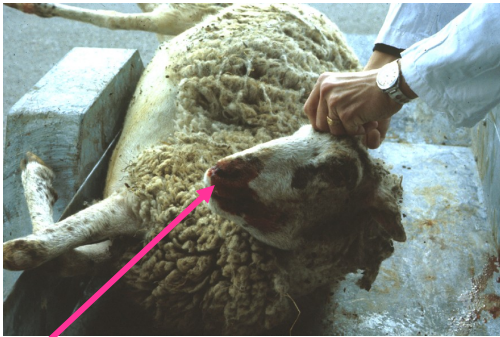


Fièvre charbonneuse (1)

Formes internes septicémiques

Herbivores

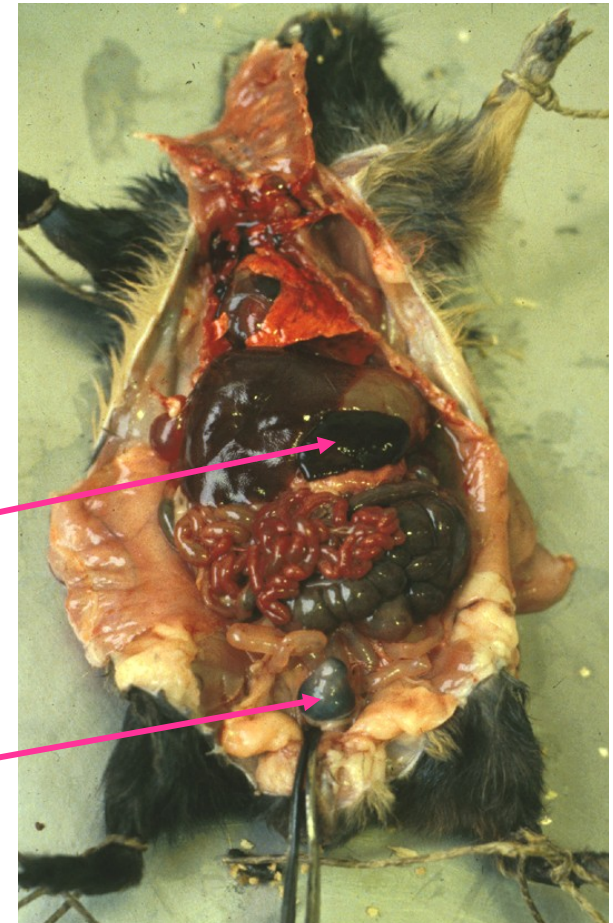
Sang
Rate
Hématurie



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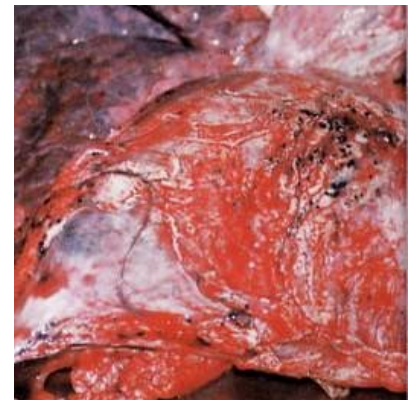
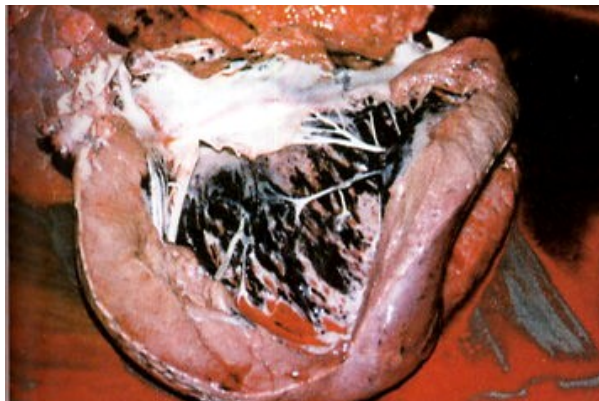
Le Point Vétérinaire N°221 2001



Fièvre charbonneuse (2)

Formes internes septicémiques

Bovins



Clichés LVD Côte d'Or

Vaissaire J Bull GTV Avril/Mai 2000

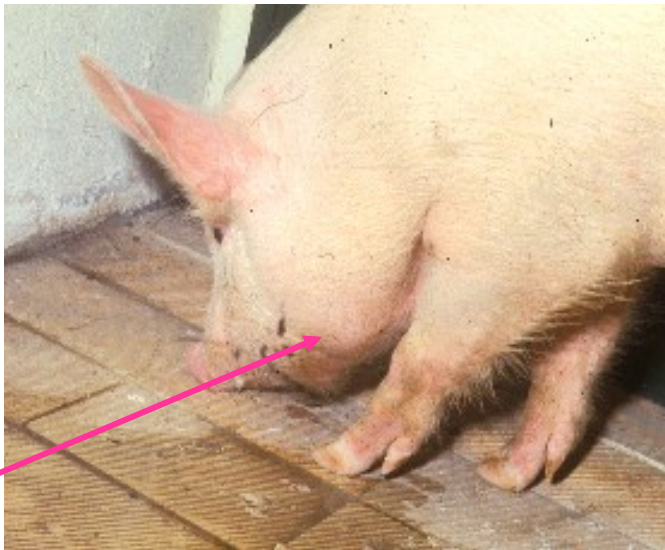
Fièvre charbonneuse (3)

Formes internes septicémiques

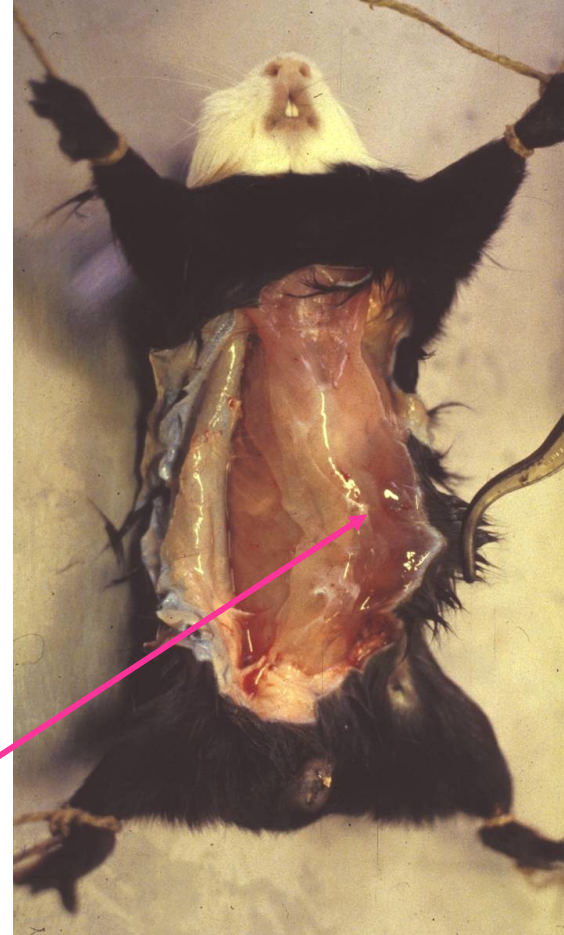


Fièvre charbonneuse (4)

Formes externes localisées : Porc



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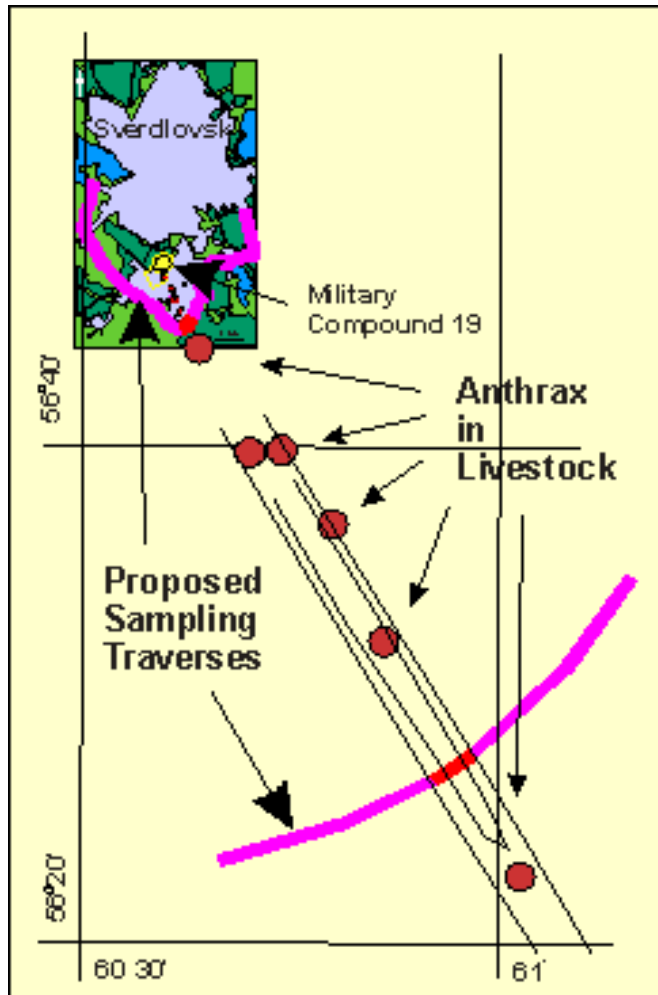


Anthropozoonose professionnelle

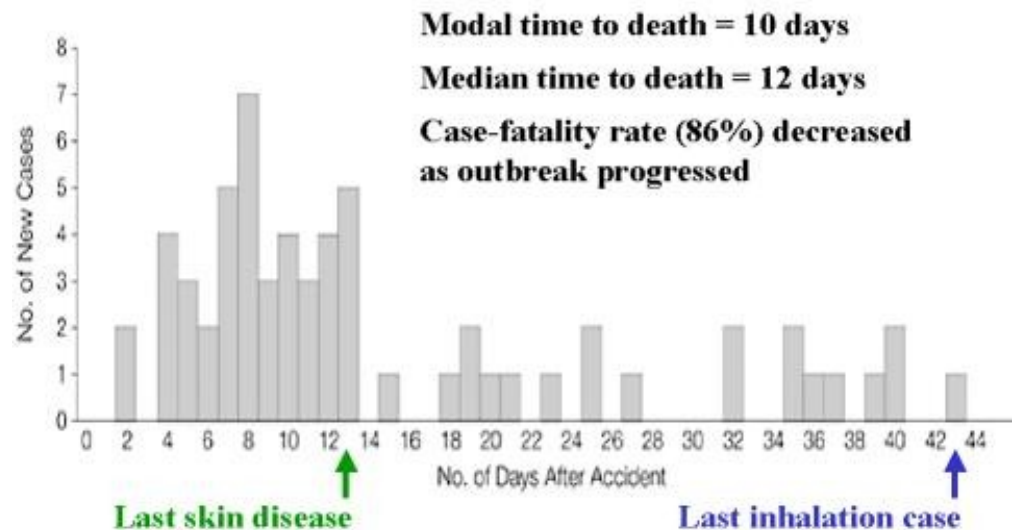
- Pustule maligne
- Charbon intestinal, pulmonaire



Guerre bactériologique



Epidemic Curve: Onset of Anthrax Cases in Sverdlovsk



Bioterrorisme

21st Century Bioterrorism and Germ Weapons - U.S. Army Field Manual for the Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties

Anthrax, Smallpox, Plague, Viral Fevers,
Toxins - Delivery Methods, Detection,
Symptoms, Treatment, Equipment



The Anthrax Scare

The U.S. Postal Service is doing all it can to keep the current Anthrax scare under control. What can you do to keep yourself, and your family, safe?



Use full-body biohazard suit, available at local medical supply store, when retrieving or reading mail.



Check for suspicious return addresses, such as a sender named "Ann Thrax", or a street like "Bioterror Blvd."



If you have suspicions about the contents of a package, just rip it open anyway. You're not important enough to be a bioterror target. Who do you think you are? Geez.



Do not touch, sniff, lick, bite, chew, eat, swallow or rub packages all over body in erotic fashion.



Carefully dispose of package if it is wet, stained, powdery, paper, cardboard, addressed, or stamped.



Look for telltale "Anthrax inside" sticker on back of package.

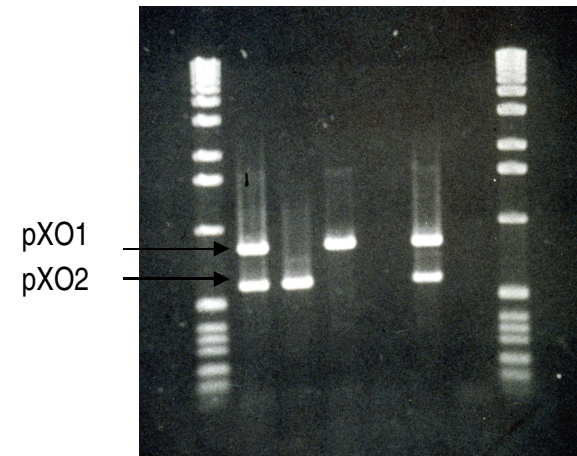
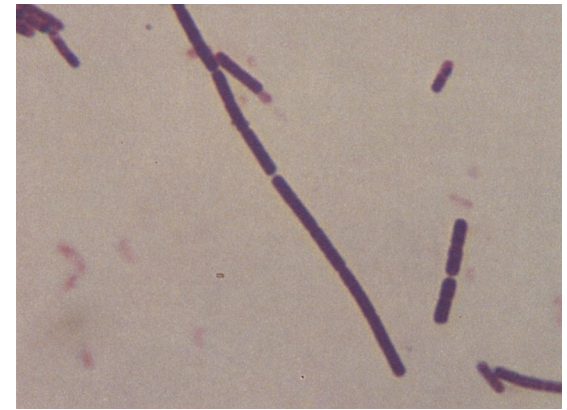


Check if package was sent at lower-cost "biological weapon" postage rate.



Diagnostic direct

- Coloration de Gram
sang, foie, rate
- Isolement et identification
Sang, rate, os long
≤ 24 H et 0 antibiotique
Lait, poumon
Risque de classe 3
- PCR AFSSA
pXO1 et pXO2
- Recherche Ag PS thermostable (Test d'Ascoli)



Traitement

- Pénicillines G et A
- Fluoroquinolones récentes, doxycycline

Prophylaxie

- Sanitaire illusoire
- Médicale

Vaccin Sterne 34F2
vivant acapsulé
sporulé adjuvé

B. cereus

B. anthracis



Quinn et al., Clinical Veterinary Microbiology
Wolfe 1994



Compagnie de Vulgarisation du
Vaccin Charbonneux Pasteur, 1886